

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. RAPID PREPARATIONS MAKING. THE BLOW ABOUT TO FALL. MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AT WILLIAMSPORT. Twenty-One Regiments Enter Virginia. BATTLE OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT. THE REBELS ROUTED.

THEIR LOSS HEAVY—OURS LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The preparations for the forward movement, of which we have advised you, are quietly but rapidly making. Evidence that the blow will be struck before many days comes from additional and independent sources. Of its nature or direction we cannot properly speak; but you may rest assured that the impatience of the people has made itself felt here, and that the Cabinet has very recently decided to make a movement upon a large scale, and to forward an object which the country has much at heart.

It is believed that an effort will be made to capture a masked battery near Mount Vernon to-night.

The Rhode Island battery has gone to Baltimore, but may be sent further.

The 14th New-York Militia and 2d Maine crossed into Virginia in the course of last night and this morning. The 14th is at Arlington House. A Minnesota regiment crossed to-night.

To the Associated Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The Reporter of the Associated Press went down the Potomac yesterday, to see the expected move of troops across the river at Shepherd's Ford, two miles below dam No. 4. The towpath of the canal was cut to permit the artillery to have an easy grade down into the ford, but the opposite bank was found to be so precipitous that the troops could not ascend with ease, and the crossing was abandoned. The mistake arose from the incompetence of the guides. The ford is naturally one of the best on the river, and the proper ascent on the Virginia shore very easy. Within a radius of three miles from the ford lay the 2d and 3d Pennsylvania Regiments under Col. Winkop.

The Regular Cavalry, four companies of the 2d Parke Battery of Artillery, 6th, 21st, and 23d Pennsylvania Regiments under Gen. Negley, the 11th Pennsylvania, and 1st Wisconsin, and McCall's Independent Rangers, under Col. Abercrombie.

Gen. Negley's and Col. Winkop's brigade actually struck their tents at 3 o'clock this morning and marched to the ford. The whole column, embracing 18 full regiments and several detached corps, such as Major Doubleday's two companies of the Second Cavalry, the First City Troop, and Perkins' Artillery, with the exception of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, lying in camp at Hagerstown, were now encamped here, and under marching orders. At 3 o'clock a. m. the column will cross the river.

Unmolested the Rhode Island battery is confidently expected to-night or early to-morrow. It is reported that some of the regiments from Col. Stone's column will join the column to-morrow. In order to lessen the size of the column only 5 wagons instead of 11 are to be allowed to each regiment. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk.

The stars and stripes were hoisted on a tree on the south side of the river to-day by a Marylander, by the name of Saunders, in full view of the Confederate pickets. They did not fire upon him. Colonel Jackson lies at Hagerstown, three miles this side of Martinsburg, with about 3,000 men. The enemy were observed busily engaged in erecting earthworks immediately back of the Heights, opposite Doubleday's battery.

Late this p. m. it is thought they design putting the guns in position to obstruct the march of our troops. About fifty shots were exchanged this morning between the advance guard of the hostile forces at Shepherd's Ford. No casualties so far as known. There will doubtless be sharp work before the 4th passes over into the Rebels' retreat.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a special conveyance arrived in this town, bringing Corporal John N. McGinley of the Independent Rangers, he being the first soldier brought here wounded in an action. Considerable excitement was occasioned upon his arrival, and from statements made by him and from those on higher authority, the Government officers gleaned the following:

Between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning the troops which have been concentrating at Hagerstown and Williamsport for several days past, crossed the ford at Williamsport. Gen. Patterson reviewed them as they filed past him.

The morning was bright and beautiful, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. Scouting parties of Capt. McMullen's rangers and others selected from the 1st Wisconsin Regiment were out at midnight, and frequently during the night brisk firing was heard between the Federal pickets and those of the enemy on the Virginia side.

The proper forces having been ascertained, the advance took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to Captain McMullen's Independent Rangers, and the First Wisconsin, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments.

The advancing column consisted of the brigades of Abercrombie, Thomas, and Negley. The Independent Rangers behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy—within a distance of only 75 yards. Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualties of the conflict were almost exclusively on the 1st Wisconsin and 11th Pennsylvania Regiments.

Col. Jarrett and Lieut. Col. Coulter led the skirmishers, opening upon them at 400 yards. The whole of the Rebel forces at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry, and one regiment of horse, were engaged in the action.

They had with them four pieces of artillery, part of which were commanded by Gen. Jackson. The first city troops of Philadelphia were assigned a position near the United States Cavalry, under Captain Perkins, and behaved remarkably well as far as known.

The casualties on our side are two killed and several wounded. Several of the dead and wounded of the Rebels were left on the field in their hasty retreat. The loss of life on their side is stated to be very heavy.

In anticipation of a retreat by our forces, the Rebels had leveled the fences on both sides of the turnpike even with the ground, so as to cut them off in the event of their retreating to the Potomac.

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE REBEL TROOPS TO REPEL UNION FORCES. GOV. JACKSON IN NASHVILLE A REBEL FORAY ON MISSOURI AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The Courier of this morning says that an agent of the Government is stationed at some point on the Nashville Railroad to see that nothing contraband passes South.

Four more companies of Col. Rousseau's regiment got into camp to-day. The delay is occasioned by the failure of the tent contractors to fulfill their agreement. The regiment will be a full one.

The Journal of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville, June 29, saying:

"Eight companies of Kentucky and cavalry have gone from here to Charleston and Wheeler's Gap, to guard the places and prevent the Federal troops from coming through Kentucky to the aid of the Union men in East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the Davis troops have sent for reinforcements."

The Journal adds: "We expect a bloody fight at the mountain passes for the possession of the field. Every breath is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the Star-Spangled Banner."

The Courier says on the same subject: "That it takes it for granted that the authorities of Tennessee have been informed of the introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the Administration."

The Journal also says that Governor Jackson of Missouri is in Nashville, and that there is no doubt an expedition against Missouri is forming on the southern border of that State.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 29th ult., states that an agent of the French Government is buying tobacco in that market. Its Portsmouth correspondent says:

"The six or seven hundred men employed in the Navy-Yard have been required to take an oath to obey implicitly all the articles of war and the orders of the President of the Southern Confederacy. One who refused to take the oath was discharged, and it is argued for the tameness of the separation settlement here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to support the new Government will betray its head should an opportunity offer. It is clear that Western Virginia will be represented here. The diving bells here are being used to recover small guns and ordnance, and are working successfully. It is thought that the shipyard at Plymouth can be used as a floating battery."

The same paper says that a Georgia regiment has arrived here, without arms, the Governor of that State refusing to allow more arms to be taken from the State.

The New-Orleans Picayune and other Southern papers urge the celebration of the 4th of July.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

It is now estimated that there are about 5,000 Secession troops within an hour's walk of Fairfax, with large bodies of horsemen on the roads between our pickets and that point. It is not probable, from indications, that they will be allowed to remain there much longer.

The election to-day was a very flat affair. It is understood that 72 votes were polled for Close and Minor to the Legislature. No opposition.

Four Rebels were killed by the pickets of the Pennsylvania 4th, on Sunday, the fourth body being found in the woods yesterday. He was recognized as the brother of a neighboring farmer, named Fairfax.

The news from the camp to-day is unimportant.

The City of Philadelphia, an ice boat, still guards the city front.

Lieut. Channey McKeever, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant-Adjutant General of this Brigade, has been appointed Captain in the Adjutant-General's Department, and will remain here on duty on Col. Helm's staff.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Five men, supposed to be Rebels, were arrested yesterday near Sandy Ridge, Missouri, by a scouting party from Bird's Point, and brought to Cairo, who proved to be loyal citizens on their way home with information in regard to the Rebels.

The report of an encampment of 200 Secessionists near Wolf's Island, who are being furnished arms from Memphis.

It is rumored that Gov. Jackson is at Memphis, and the Rebels in that city say they will attack Bird's Point at an early day.

GOOD FOR THE MISSOURI HOME GUARD.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

A party of fifteen Home Guards, while scouting for contraband, near Farmington, St. Francis county, Monday, came upon a body of 200 or 400 Secessionists. They gave them one volley, killing their captain and several others. They then retreated to Ironton. None of the Guards were hurt.

J. P. Knott, Attorney-General of the State, who has been a prisoner in the arsenal for several days was released to-day.

It is understood that orders have been issued to Colonels of Regiments in the different parts of the State to make no more arrests for opinion sake.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The Governor of Tennessee has stationed an agent at Mitchellville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near the Northern Tennessee line, to prevent goods declared contraband in the Southern Confederacy from going North; and Mr. Cotten, Surveyor of this port, will immediately place an agent at Franklin, the next station north in Kentucky, to execute similar offices in behalf of the Federal Government.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Reports from the South confirm the statements respecting the cotton loan. Thirty-three thousand bales were subscribed in Madison County, Alabama, within a week.

Captain Wm. Morris Armstrong, late of the United States Navy, died at Norfolk on the 20th of June.

The Court of County Commissioners of Limestone County, Alabama, have resolved to levy a tax of fifty per cent upon the amount of State tax of each taxpayer, to raise funds to equip the troops from that county.

Gen. Floyd has selected Col. Reynolds and Col. Henry Hays as commanders of the two regiments of Floyd's Brigade, now organized and encamped near Wytheville, Va.

Richmond papers report the arrival there of two prisoners of war—one a private in the regular army, the other a Zeave in undress uniform. They were taken at Clond's Mills, and are in confinement with other prisoners at the depot in Richmond.

Edmond Ruffin, who fired the first gun against Fort Sumter, and Colonel Lockridge, who was with Walker in Niagara, are among recent arrivals in Richmond.

NAVAL.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 2, 1861.

The steam-tug Susquehanna will sail this evening or early to-morrow morning.

The Cumberland is daily expected at the Navy-Yard to go into the dock for some repairs.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT ROMNEY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

A correspondent in Winchester, Va., has forwarded the following account of the skirmish between the pickets of the Union and rebel forces near Romney. It is an extract from a letter addressed to the Hon. J. M. Mason at Winchester, by a gentleman in Col. McDonald's regiment, dated:

HEADQUARTERS, ROMNEY, June 27—A. M. Yesterday (Wednesday) Richard Ashby left, with a portion of his command, twenty-one strong, from Capt. Ashby's company, on a scouting expedition to Maryland. Dividing his command into three bodies, he, with six men, met a strong force of forty United States dragoons, regulars, and made a running fight with them, killing a number of the enemy.

Hisself and three of his men were killed, but two escaped, and we fear that they have been killed, as their horses were cut off by the enemy. Capt. Ashby, who was also scouting with six men, hearing of the fight, immediately started in pursuit to rescue or avenge his brother. On his way he was joined by four of his men, making eleven in all.

They came upon the enemy, 40 strong, in a gully filled with brushwood, upon the opposite side of the river, near Patterson's Creek Bridge. The enemy commenced firing upon them, when he ordered a charge, fording the river in the face of a destructive fire, and charging upon and completely routing them, they leaving all their horses behind them. Ashby's men were two killed and two wounded, and four horses killed. His horse was killed under him.

Their loss was eight or ten killed. Ashby secured several horses, one of which was his brother's, to mount his men, but owing to his small force was compelled to leave others behind. Dick Ashby was terribly cut up, one of his eyes being shot out, and his head and neck badly cut by a ball.

Upon leaving the fight, I immediately started for the scene of action, taking the Captain to accompany me, which he willingly did. We went to Ashby's camp, located upon the farm of Col. Washington, six miles from here, but finding that the enemy were in force between us and the wounded men, that they were in the house of the owner, and that Capt. Ashby had gone in pursuit of them with his whole force and Capt. Myers's company, we returned to this place, and are now waiting to lend our aid at the weakest point.

It is reported that a strong force of the enemy is approaching upon the North-west turnpike. We are only ready for the fight, but the enemy are in Paddy Town, we have sent a force to surprise them. The expedition left before I returned from Ashby's Camp, or I would have joined them.

Captain Ashby had 40 shots fired at him, and his escape was miraculous. His horse was shot of twice, and he killed under him, and he was wounded slightly in the leg, which has not prevented him from pursuing the enemy.

This is a fighting regiment, the chaplain and surgeon fighting first and praying and doctoring afterward. A woman was shot dead this evening by a soldier.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, OFF PASS.

LOUISIANA, ENTRANCE TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

AT THE BAR, JUNE 3, 1861.

We have captured several vessels taken then as prize—and the circumstances under which some of them were taken were exceedingly interesting. This splendid steamer, General Sherman, (under British colors), was captured, probably—she was American (the other day), which has been dishing back and forth between New-Orleans and every week for some time past, have in sight here before yesterday, and stood away to sea, and then returned, and then headed in for the North-East Pass, a few miles off, determined to run the blockade, and trusting to her light draft to carry her there. Of course, when we made her out, we ran for her at once. She cut and ran for it like a good fellow. Soon as we got in range, she being twenty miles off, we drove a shot across her bow, and she stopped. We sent a shell right under her forefoot, just within a few yards (she was then bounding in the shoal water) when she concluded it was a bad business to try to get clear of the Brooklyn, rounded to, and ran down under our stern.

But the chase of her, how interesting it was! We took her for a privateer at first. All hands were at quarters, everything in fighting trim, and when the shots were fired the furor was intense. We at once sent a prize crew on board, a Lieutenant taking formal possession, and sent her off, communicating with the commanding officer at Mobile. She had no passengers on board; but what else can I say. An elegant prize. She paid no Federal money, and she was a fine ship. She paid no Federal money, and she was a fine ship. She paid no Federal money, and she was a fine ship.

Mr. Brooks (our first assistant engineer) was sent over in the Gen. Miramont, Lieut. Adams in charge. Speaking of Brooks—you know he is a Virginian—I'll just mention that he is a Virginian. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

Yesterday (Sunday) the rebels tried to communicate with us, and the impatient fellows, on equal terms! flying their so-called "National flag," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it wouldn't work. Our captain headed them off (looking at the flag), and told them two forewinded looking officers, who blustered and fumed, that while he would recognize the white flag—the flag of truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must do so in a flag of truce. No more rebel flags allowed in this region. Legible Cincinnati from Kentucky, and that glorious fact.

and commenced a war, fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the large, waving up to the waist in water, with fire continued with some ten or fifteen rounds until the large reached the steamer. What execution was done is not known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the large left the shore the steamer commenced a heavy fire of cannon and bombs upon the men and the dwelling houses which were kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G. struck with about seventeen bullets, weighing from two to thirty-six pounds, and also by several bombshells. Eighty shots were counted, and although the shells burst all around the men, not one was killed or wounded.

And what is more remarkable and providential, none of Mr. Gresham's family was touched, though all remained in the house most of the time. Mr. G.'s mother, an old lady of over 80 years of age, was in her bed, and while lying there a ball passed over her head through the house, within four inches of her head; another passed under her bed, tearing the mattress as well as she lay very much, without injury after a bomb-shell or ball entered the room, and tore up the brick floor within three feet of her, and yet she remained unhurt. The very large and handsome house of Mr. G. is literally riddled, and some of the furniture destroyed. I write from his parlor, which is most torn to pieces.

THE NINTH REGIMENT OF GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, embracing nine companies and nine hundred men, arrived at Richmond on Wednesday, and were mustered into the service of the Confederate States on the Capitol square.

ARRIVAL OF GEORGIA TROOPS.

A man named Bond, formerly of Baltimore, and another named Booth, of Richmond, were brought to Richmond on Wednesday, in charge of Lieut. White, on suspicion of attempting to set fire to the steamer Logan, on York River. They were delivered over to the Governor, who consigned them to the Penitentiary for the present.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PICAYUNE OF THE 24th ult.

We learn that a United States sloop-of-war, said to mount eight guns, was anchored in Atchafalaya Bay yesterday, intercepting our communication via New Orleans with Texas. It is reported that she had already fired at a passing schooner.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Pass Christian and Port Lake, announcing that a United States man-of-war had appeared inside of Ship Island, with several small vessels in attendance, and commenced the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, and had fired several shots at the mail-boat Oregon, which was on her way hence for Mobile, and also at the steamer J. D. Swain, hence for Ship Island, both of which were obliged to return to New-Orleans.

Capt. Walker, of the lake steamer Crole, at Ocean Springs, telegraphed to Mr. Geddes, agent of the lake steamer, that a United States schooner was off Deer Island, and had already taken three schooners. The mail-steamers Oregon returned last night, having had a narrow escape. The Crole learned from a passenger the following particulars:

About 11 o'clock p. m. with a strong southerly wind, a steamer came in sight, of a large proportion, with two masted, the foremost square rigged, and the